SCOPING NOTICE
HORSESHOE BASIN 3D SEISMIC SURVEY PROPOSAL

Project Description

Devon Energy Production Company LP (Devon) has notified the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Rock Springs Field Office (RSFO) regarding a proposal to operate a combined heli-portable shothole/dynamite (60 percent) and vibroseis (40 percent) 3D seismic survey in Townships 12-13 North, Ranges 101-102 West, Sweetwater County, Wyoming (see Figure 1). The outside perimeter of the proposed survey area encompasses about 30 square miles (18,784 acres) including 28 square miles (17,894 acres) of BLM-administered land, 0.07 square miles (44.80 acres) of State land, and 1.32 square miles (844.80 acres) of private land. Because this project will be conducted using heli-portable and vibroseis procedures, actual acreage used for source and receiver lines will be 83.03 acres. Two staging areas will require an additional 10.0 acres. A total of 2,195 seismic source points, including 1,375 heli-portable shot holes and 822 vibroseis points will be surveyed. Shot holes will disturb about 0.89 acres. Total project surface disturbance will be 93.92 acres.

The Horseshoe Basin seismic project will utilize 3D recording techniques that will provide high resolution of subsurface geological formations. These features may provide images that indicate the potential for hydrocarbon accumulation. This 3D data set will provide Devon with a tool for determining and evaluating potential future drilling operations. Future surface disturbance may be substantially reduced after evaluations are made by Devon technical staff.

In order to reduce potential environmental impacts in inaccessible areas, 60% of the project will be conducted using heli-portable drilling and recording techniques. Vibroseis vehicles will also be used in the east side of the project area. Light trucks will be used when possible to ferry personnel and equipment to various sites, but will only travel on pre-approved existing access routes. These access routes will be identified in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, all terrain vehicles (ATVs), or other similar mechanized vehicles, may transport personnel and equipment on approved routes, which include existing two-track and improved roads. No mechanized vehicles will be operated during periods of saturated soil conditions when surface ruts greater than 4 inches would occur along traveled routes. In the event that ruts occur due to Devon's seismic operations, reclamation measures will be undertaken as soon as possible to restore these areas as close to their original condition as possible.

Field operations will be conducted from staging areas in or near the project area. Two staging areas will be necessary. Typically, these areas are about five acres in size. Activities at the staging areas includes offloading/loading of equipment from tractor trailer units, transfer of equipment to heli-bags and helicopter(s), temporary storage of equipment, several light trailers used to charge batteries, minor equipment repairs and logistical coordination. In addition, staging

areas can be used as muster points should the Emergency Response Plan be enacted. The proposed main staging area will be located on private land, and a proposed second staging area will be located along an existing road on BLM-administered land south of Scrivner Butte. The proposed staging areas are indicated on the map submitted and on file with BLM. Any fuel stored on these remote sites will have secondary containment.

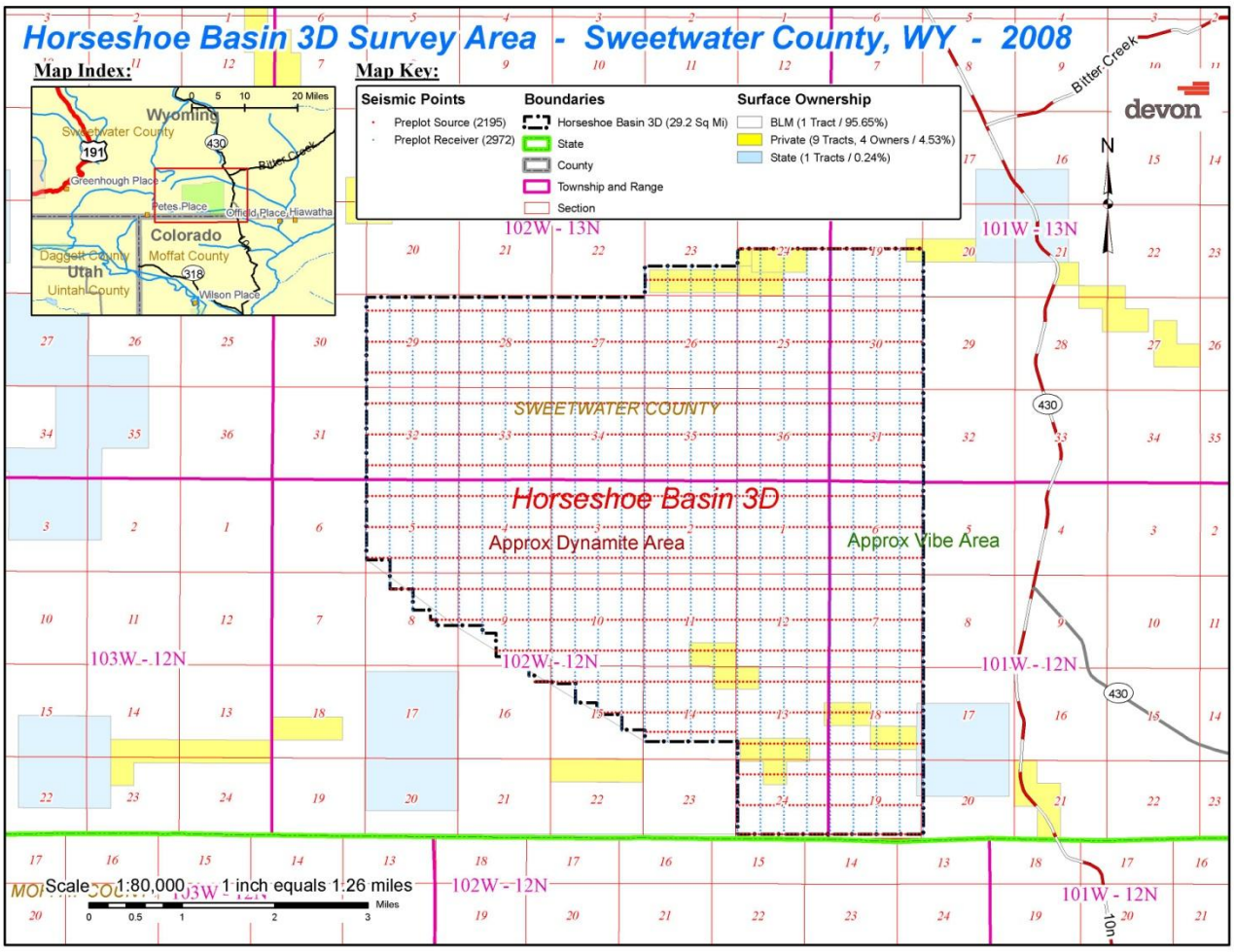

Figure 1. Proposed Devon Horseshoe Basin 3D Seismic Survey Project Area.

Recording equipment will be deployed by using helicopters in areas of rough terrain. Workers on foot will deploy the equipment.

During the recording phase, a minimum of 22 lines of recording equipment will be active at any given time. The "spread" (area occupied by live recording equipment) will encompass approximately 24 square miles. The parallel receiver lines will be 1,320 feet apart with 220-foot intervals between receiver points. The receiver lines will be laid out with cable and small boxes. Geophones will be hooked into the cable at 220-foot intervals, and six geophones constitute one receiver point. The parallel source lines will be 1,760 feet apart with 220 foot-intervals between source points. Source lines will run east and west while receiver lines will run north and south.

A minimum number of "live" channels must be plugged in before any shots or vibe points can recorded. The area of live channels is known as the "Patch." The Patch on this program is designed to be approximately 2,815 channels or a 3- x 5-mile rectangle. The survey must be recorded in a sequential manner, beginning at one end of the project and working through to the opposite end. The design of this 3D grid requires the survey to be recorded west to east or vice versa. Tentatively, the survey is planned to start in the western end of the grid.

Devon will hire and direct the operations of various contract permitting, survey, drilling, recording, and reclamation contractors necessary to conduct the survey. Devon and its contractors will comply with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. During the process, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Devon and the BLM RSFO will agree upon specific special mitigation measures and conditions of approval for the program.

This project is divided into five activity segments as outlined below. Archaeological, wildlife, and vegetation surveys will be conducted from early August 2008 to early September 2008. Seismic survey activities could occur from mid- September 2008 with recording completed by November 15, 2008 or after July 15, 2009 with recording completed by August 31, 2009. Time lines are tentative due to uncertainty of weather conditions. A detailed schedule will be provided as early as possible prior to any field activities.

Segment 1 - Archaeological Survey

Prior to starting field work, a registered archaeologist will complete a Class I Archaeological survey to identify previously recorded archaeological, historic, or prehistoric sites within the project area.

During the Class III clearance, the archaeologist will work behind the survey crew identifying previously unknown additional archaeological sites and flagging them for avoidance. The archaeological clearance will consist of a corridor of 50 feet from the centerline of the source point location on each side for the length of the source lines. This would create a contiguous 100-foot swath down line.

The archaeologist will utilize a unique color of flagging to mark areas for avoidance. If an access route or source point falls within a site, the archaeologist will flag the site and re-route the access. The surveyors will be notified and source points that fall within the site will be relocated.

Vehicular traffic will only be allowed on existing two-track or improved roads, and areas not accessible by these roads will be restricted to foot traffic and recording equipment. The project manager and surveyor will work closely with the archaeologist to ensure a safe, thorough, and timely survey. Devon, or its contractor, will develop a Travel Plan for the project identifying by GPS existing two tracks that will be utilized. Once the Travel Plan has been completed, any two tracks used for this project will be surveyed for Class III clearance. This will also include all helicopter Landing Zones (LZ). All staging areas located on BLM-administered lands will be surveyed by the archaeologist and approved by the BLM.

Segment 2 – Biological and Paleontological Resource Surveys

Biological surveys will be conducted in August and early September 2008, prior to the start of seismic survey activities. Vegetation and general habitat assessments for BLM sensitive species and a pygmy rabbit presence/absence survey will be conducted beginning in early August 2008, continuing until early September 2008. A hydrologic survey will also be

conducted in early August to field check previously identified springs, seeps, and riparian areas. New water features will be documented, as necessary. A geological and paleontological resource assessment will be conducted in August 2008.

Segment 3 - Source Point Survey

The ideal location of source and receiver points will be determined prior to commencement of the seismic survey. Pre-plot coordinates are sent to the surveyor who in turn uploads this to the GPS receiver. Using only source point coordinates, a team of 10 GPS operators will walk from source point to source point (in this case 220 feet). When the location of the GPS operator matches the ideal location, the spot will be marked with a wooden hub and/or surveyors flagging.

GPS operators will be dropped off each morning and picked up each night at whatever nearby existing road or trail is convenient. Truck or ATV traffic will not be allowed off existing two-tracks or improved roads. In very hilly or remote terrain personnel and equipment may be shuttled with the helicopter. All personnel or teams of people will carry handheld radios and, if required, survival packs in remote areas.

The survey team will also erect temporary towers and radio transmitters at several locations throughout the project area (usually on hill tops). These sites are used to transmit GPS corrections necessary for real time, high accuracy positioning. It may be necessary, based on individual source point conditions, to move the source point (e.g., terrain too steep to safely land the helicopter). In these cases, source points may be moved as much as 1,000 feet to a more suitable location. Skid and offset locations as well as the helicopter Landing Zones (LZ) are thoroughly inventoried, documented, and mapped.

During source point layout, GPS operators will make sketches of obstacles, hazards, and archaeological site and exclusion zones. This "hazard" map will contain the entire post plot positions of the source and receiver points surveyed. This will be used by all of the crew and forwarded to the BLM.

Resurvey

Using methods and procedures outlined above, re-survey will be necessary to replace hubs and/or lathe and markers previously established for the archaeology survey that are destroyed by wind, wildlife, or livestock.

The survey crew will concentrate on re-survey or source points to enable uninterrupted progress of drilling operations. When source points are complete, layout of receiver points will start. Source and receiver points will be marked with lathe, flagging, and a one-foot diameter spray paint mark.

Shot Hole Drilling

Shot holes (Figure 2) will be drilled using heli-portable drilling equipment. Shot holes will be drilled to a depth of 40 feet and will not be drilled closer than 1,320 feet (1/4 mile) from any springs and seeps, no closer than 500 feet from riparian vegetation, and no closer than 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral drainages. A ground-based drilling coordinator operating on foot will locate the surveyed shot hole location. The coordinator will then direct the helicopter via VHF radio communication to set the drill on location. Up to 10 drills could be utilized concurrently using this program. The drill is operated by a driller and drill helper. Drilling activities will take

place only during daylight hours. The drilling crews may be flown to their drill site every morning by helicopter and picked up at night.

The rigs consist of a drill unit and a compressor unit, each weighing approximately 1,600 pounds. All industry safety requirements will be met. All rigs will be audited prior to commencement of drilling, and a daily inspection of each unit is documented. Each unit will be transported from source point to source point by a Bell 205 Huey, or equivalent helicopter, and set down beside each other. The drill and compressor will be connected using "quick connect" air and hydraulic fittings. Drill cuttings from the hole will be brought to the surface using compressed air.

Upon completion of the hole, 10 pounds of explosives will be loaded into the hole. The remainder of the hole will be backfilled and tamped using drill cuttings and 20 pounds of bentonite (see Figure 2). The shot holes will be plugged at the time of drilling in accordance with the Wyoming Oil & Gas Commission rules and regulations.

Explosive storage and staging areas are tentatively planned for private or state land. However, one no suitable remote staging area may be located on BLM-administered lands. Further discussion with BLM will occur if no other possible locations exist on non-federal lands.

Prior to deployment on the project area, equipment will be power washed to prevent spread of noxious weeds.

Detonation and Recording

The survey will utilize helicopter and ATV support for moving recording equipment. Helicopters will utilize navigational devices which allow for accurate deployment of recording equipment regardless of ground cover. Post plot coordinates generated by the survey crew are uploaded into the device.

The crew may utilize ATVs on pre-approved access routes, where possible, to assist in troubleshooting recording equipment and move personnel. The crew will be provided with updated hazard maps showing approved drive routes and areas of avoidance. They will also receive this information at a start up meeting prior to entry into the field.

During the recording phase, a minimum of 22 lines of recording equipment will be active at any given time. The "spread" (area occupied by live recording equipment), will encompass approximately 24 square miles. The parallel receiver lines are 1,320 feet apart with 220-foot intervals between receiver points. The parallel source lines are 1,760 feet apart with 220-foot intervals between source points. Source lines run east-west while receiver lines run north-south.

A series of towers and radio transmitters will be erected at several locations throughout the project area (usually on hill tops). These sites are used to transmit GPS corrections necessary for real time, high accuracy positioning. It may be necessary, based on individual source point conditions to move the source point, (example: terrain too steep to safely land the helicopter). In these cases, source points may be moved as much as 1,000 feet to a more suitable location. Skid and offset locations will be thoroughly inventoried, documented, mapped, and reclaimed.

The survey must be recorded in a sequential manner, beginning at one end of the project and working through to the opposite end. The design of this 3D grid requires the survey to be recorded north to south. Tentatively, the survey is planned to start in the western end of the grid.

Two-man teams of "shooters" will move down the source lines detonating the charges. There may be as many as five of these teams spread out on the active spread. Actual detonation of

the charges is controlled by the observer in the recording vehicle. A sequence of procedures is completed prior to any detonation to ensure safe operations. Depending upon site-specific conditions, this process can take up to ten minutes between detonations or happen as quickly as 2-3 minutes. Conditions which may prevent the recording crew from recording the data are lightening; strong winds; animals chewing on the recording equipment; cattle, horses, or human vandalism disrupting the geophones; or surface noise created by vehicles or other industrial equipment.

A main staging area with a landing zone (LZ) will be utilized to bag and prepare equipment to be transported by helicopter. Staging areas are located on previously disturbed areas when possible and usually encompass approximately a 260-foot radius (about five acres). Crew vehicles may be parked at the staging area as well as several 45-foot trailers. Mini LZs may be utilized in some remote areas to reduce helicopter flight time and speed the progress of the seismic program. An equipment truck may transport bagged equipment to a well pad or similar area utilizing existing two tracks or improved roads where the helicopter utilizing a long-line will pick up equipment and fly it to nearby receiver lines. LZ and staging areas will be thoroughly inventoried, documented, mapped, and reclaimed.

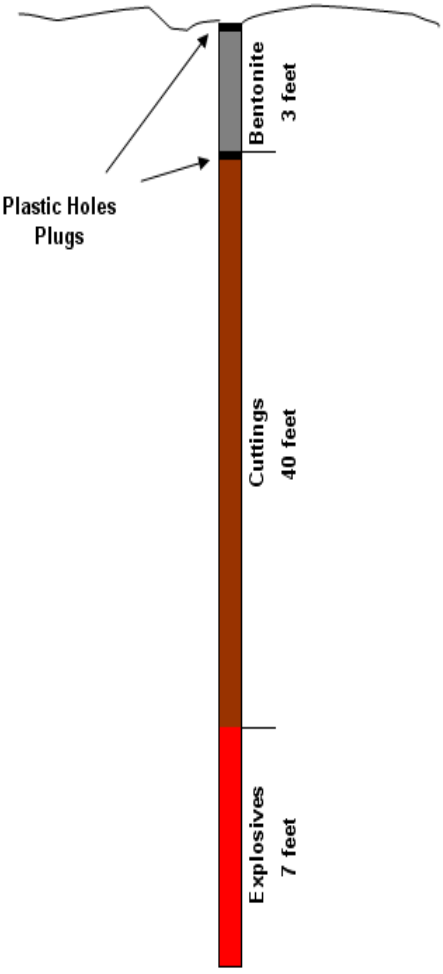

Figure 2. Shot hole drilling and plugging

A crew of approximately 45 people will perform operations 7 days a week for approximately 45 days during the recording phase. The majority of troubleshooting (locating and replacing bad equipment) will be completed on foot. The majority of crew will stay in Rock Springs and will be transported by bus to the main staging area in the morning after a safety and briefing meeting.

Segment 4 - Vibroseis

Vibroseis operations would involve the use of six vibrators with a minimum of three vibrators in tandem and one spare. Each unit weighs about 62,500 pounds each and is outfitted with large oversized tires which displace the weight of the vibrator. Resulting ground pressure is less than 16 pounds per square inch. Each vibrator has a pad centered in the frame which is about 4.5 feet in diameter. Together these pads are placed on the ground hydraulically and a sweep (shake) is generated anywhere from 4-12 times per point onto the live recording spread.

Each vibe point can take up to 2 minutes to record. Vibrators will be staggered and offset from each other's tracks so the compaction at each vibe point will be minimal. The two teams of three vibrators will make their way down the flagged lines stopping at each vibe point. One team may be on an adjacent line or vibrating while the other team is enroute to the vibe points. Access between source lines may involve limited movement on receiver lines where two-track access does not exist.

Recording

Helicopters will be utilized for moving recording equipment and will utilize navigational devices which allow for accurate deployment of recording equipment regardless of ground cover. Post plot coordinates generated by the survey crew are uploaded into the device.

The crew may utilize Kawasaki Mules or other ATVs on pre-approved access routes in the vibroseis area where possible to assist in troubleshooting recording equipment and move personnel. The crew will be provided with updated hazard maps showing approved drive routes, and areas of avoidance as well as being supplied this information at a start up meeting prior to entry into the field.

Segment 5 - Reclamation

Project reclamation will proceed concurrently with completion of recording operations. All pin flags, flagging, and trash will be collected as the program progresses. Reclamation measures will be undertaken as soon as possible to restore areas as close to their original condition as possible. When the program concludes, a final inspection will also be conducted and the additional necessary reclamation treatments will be applied, as necessary, to restore disturbed areas.

Reclamation will be planned for any staging area on BLM-administered land and will include the planting of approved weed-free and cheatgrass-free certified native seed as approved by the authorized BLM official. In the event that rutting of roads or trails occurs, repairs will be completed prior to the crew departing the area. Damages to roads and trails will be documented and reported to the BLM. Reclamation will, to the extent possible, repair the damaged area to as close to its original condition as possible. Failure of crew personnel to follow these and other plan or action commitments is grounds for immediate dismissal.

Safety

Keeping all workers and the public safe is of utmost importance to Devon. All contractors must adhere to Devon's comprehensive Geophysical Safety Guidelines policy. The contractor's corporate safety manual also addresses potential safety issues. Devon has a dedicated Geophysical Safety Coordinator who works closely with contractors to ensure compliance with all safety rules and regulations. Daily safety meetings will be held with all contractors and documented. Devon and its contractors will have firefighting apparatus on hand in various locations throughout the project area. Helicopter "Bambi Buckets" will also be placed in staging areas to allow for rapid deployment. Water source areas will be identified prior to start-up of recording or drilling operations; however, water withdrawals will not occur on BLM-administered lands. Fire drills will be conducted on a regular basis.

Safe handling, transportation, and storage of explosives will be of primary importance. These activities are strictly regulated by policies and procedures of several federal agencies. Explosives will be transported in industry-standard portable magazines. Explosives will be handled under the care and control of personnel possessing a federally-approved explosives handling license. Storage of explosives will be in an approved magazine, temporarily established near or within the project area. The magazine will be accessible by truck and under the care and control of licensed personnel. Explosives not loaded into a shot hole must be returned to the central magazine each night and logged. A strict inventory is maintained.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be created prior to the activity commencing. In the unlikely event of a medical evacuation, the ERP will be initiated. The ERP will be provided to BLM prior to approval of the Environmental Assessment Decision Record.

If outside security is warranted onsite, Devon will provide the necessary personnel to secure the project area.

Impacts and Mitigation

The greatest impact of this operation will likely be the helicopter-generated noise. Impacts resulting from the actual drill operations will be limited to dust covering vegetation within an approximately 30-foot radius depending on local wind conditions. Drill cuttings will be spread over an area with approximately a 3-foot radius and not exceeding 2 inches deep.

Vibroseis operations will entail about 40% of the project area and will be undertaken on terrain which is suitable for this type of operation. Vibrator access will be kept to a minimum and will endeavor to utilize a one-pass strategy, wherever possible.

Crews will be instructed to avoid over flights of domestic and wild animals. Harassment of wildlife is strictly forbidden. Crew members will not be allowed to carry firearms, nor are they allowed to harass, or otherwise impede the movement of any wildlife or livestock encountered.

The crew will not use power or hand tools to fall or otherwise harm native or non-native vegetation. Spills of any fluid will be reported promptly to the BLM and the Wyoming DEQ. Off road travel by mechanized vehicles is not permitted; mechanized travel within the project area will be restricted to existing two-track or improved roads.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be created and provided to BLM prior to approval of any project activities. In the unlikely event of a medical evacuation, the ERP will be initiated.

Water withdrawals will not occur on BLM-administered lands. Buffers will be implemented with 1,320 feet from any springs (or if on private land, as agreed upon with the landowner), 500 feet from riparian vegetation, and 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.

Total overall impact from this type of seismic methodology is minimal and is short term in duration. Some crushed shrubs will be evident where vibrators have passed over them and crushed them. Some discoloration of the soil may be evident around the bore holes. However, long-term impact should be negligible.

Relationship to Existing Plans and Documents

The document that directs management on federal lands within the BLM RSFO is the 1997 "Approved Record of Decision (ROD) for the Green River Resource Management Plan (RMP)." The objective for management of oil and gas resources, as stated in the Green River RMP, is to provide for leasing, exploration, and development of oil and gas while protecting other resource values. In addition, the Green River RMP states that public lands within the project area are open to mineral leasing and development to promote mineral recovery on behalf of the United States, along with appropriate mitigation of disturbance on a case-by-case basis.

Seismic exploration for oil and gas reserves within the project area is in conformance with the Green River RMP. The environmental analysis that will be prepared for the proposed project will incorporate decisions, terms, and conditions of use as described in the Green River RMP.

National Environmental Policy Act

The proposed project will be analyzed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). To comply with NEPA and applicable Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA, the BLM is required to prepare an environmental analysis. For this project, the required environmental document will be an environmental assessment (EA). It will serve the following purposes:

- Provide the public and government agencies with information about potential environmental consequences of the project and alternatives;
- Identify all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the project and alternatives; and
- Provide responsible officials with information upon which to make an informed decision regarding the project.

One element of the NEPA process is "scoping." Scoping activities are initiated early in the process to:

- Identify reasonable alternatives to be evaluated in the environmental analysis;
- Identify issues of environmental concern related to the proposed project; and
- Determine depth of analysis for issues addressed in the EA.

This Scoping Statement has been prepared to enable governmental agencies, the general public, and other interested parties to participate in and contribute to the analysis process. Public input is important in establishing the scope of analysis for any NEPA document so the BLM encourages public participation.

Preliminary Resource Management Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

The following issues and concerns have been identified by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists. The issues identified below are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather a starting point for public input.

- Potential impacts to surface water and groundwater resources, including springs and riparian areas;
- Potential impacts related to reclamation of disturbed areas and control of invasive plants;
- Potential conflicts with livestock operations within the project area;
- Potential impacts to cultural and historical resources within the project area;
- Potential impacts to wildlife habitats and populations within the project area, including big game and raptors;
- Potential impacts to threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species, including the midget-faded rattlesnake and pygmy rabbit;
- Potential conflict between the proposed action and recreational opportunities including hunting;
- Potential cumulative effects when combined with other ongoing and proposed developments in this area of Sweetwater County.

Interdisciplinary Team

Based upon current understanding of issues, concerns, and opportunities, an interdisciplinary team (IDT) comprises the following resource specialists:

- IDT Leader
- Rangeland Management Specialist
- Archaeologist
- Geologist
- Realty Specialist
- Transportation Specialist
- Outdoor Recreation Planner
- Hydrologist
- Petroleum Engineer
- Wildlife Biologist
- Fisheries Biologist
- Botanist
- Public Affairs Specialist
- Natural Resources Specialist
- Planning and Environmental Coordinator
- Writer/Editor

Public Input

Public input is important in establishing the level and scope of the analysis necessary. The public is encouraged to participate throughout the environmental analysis process to help identify the level of analysis needed, alternatives to the proposed action, other issues or concerns that should be analyzed, mitigation opportunities, and any other comments or ideas to help ensure the

completeness of the analysis process. It would best serve the needs of the BLM for a concentrated analysis if scoping comments are submitted by September 6, 2008, allowing a 30-day comment period.

Please submit comments to:

Russell Boulware, Natural Resource Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
Rock Springs Field Office
280 Highway 191 North
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Or Email: rock_springs_wymail@blm.gov
(Please add "Horseshoe Basin 3D Seismic Survey" in the subject line)

Initial Mailing List

The initial mailing distribution for this Scoping Notice includes the following agencies, organizations, and media, in addition to leaseholders and individuals.

Local Government
City of Rock Springs
City of Green River
Sweetwater County Commission
Sweetwater County Conservation District
Sweetwater County Planning Department

Educational Institutions, Universities, and Museums
Libraries
Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists
Wyoming Association of Professional Historians
Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

Environmental or Conservation Groups
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Alliance for Historic Wyoming
American Lands Alliance
Animal Protection Institute of America
Biodiversity Conservation Alliance
Center for Native Ecosystems
Defenders of Wildlife
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
Environmental Defense Fund
Land and Water Fund for the Rockies
Mormon Trails Association
National Pony Express Association (NPEA)
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council
People for the USA
People for Wyoming
Predator Project
Public Lands Foundation

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Sierra Club
Southwest Wyoming Mule Deer Foundation
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership
Trout Unlimited
Western Watersheds Project
Western Wyoming Mule Deer Foundation
Wildlife Management Institute
Wyoming Advocates for Animals
Wyoming Outdoor Council
Wyoming Wilderness Association
Wyoming Wildlife Federation

Federal Agencies
Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8
Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDI National Park Service-Long Distance Trails Office

Federal Elected Officials
Representative Barbara Cubin
Senator Mike Enzi
Senator John Barrasso

Trade Groups
Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States
Petroleum Association of Wyoming
Public Lands Advocacy
Southwest Wyoming Industrial Association
Southwest Wyoming Mineral Association

Media
Casper Star-Tribune
Green River Star
Rock Springs Daily Rocket-Miner

Public Land Users or User Groups
Oregon-California Trail Association
Rock Springs Grazing Association
Wyoming Public Lands Council
Wyoming Sportsman's Association
Wyoming State Grazing Board
Wyoming Wool Growers Association

State Agencies/Boards
Wyoming Business Council
Wyoming Department of Agriculture
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Wyoming Department of Revenue
Wyoming Department of Transportation

Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Wyoming Geological Survey
Wyoming Livestock Board
Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Wyoming State Engineer's Office
Wyoming State Forestry Division
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
Wyoming State Lands and Investments
Wyoming State Library
Wyoming State Planning Office

State Elected Officials
Governor Dave Freudenthal
Representative Stan Blake
Representative Bernadine Craft
Representative Kathy Davison
Representative Allen Jaggi
Representative Marty Martin
Representative Bill Thompson
Senator Stan Cooper
Senator John Hastert
Senator Rae Lyn Job

Individuals
Mr. T. Wright Dickinson
Mr. Don Hartley
Mr. Anthony and Mrs. Beverley Pasin
Mr. John Raftopoulos

Tribes
Crow Tribe
Eastern Shoshone Tribe
Northern Arapaho Tribe
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Northern Ute Tribe
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe